

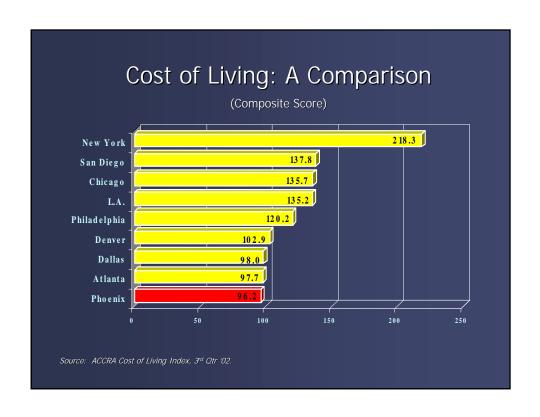
# COMMUNITY HOUSING TASK FORCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
VISIONING SESSION

February 25, 2003

#### Cost of Living

- Greater Phoenix-Mesa is one of the most affordable major metro areas in the U.S.
  - Overall cost of living in the region (96.2) is comparable to the national average (100)
    - Housing is the most affordable component in the ACCRA Cost of Living Index (88.8)
    - Other components include comparative costs for groceries (100.8), utilities (95.6), transportation (100.3), health care (111.5) and miscellaneous (91.4)



#### **Housing Costs**

- Housing costs are one of the largest components of cost of living.
  - The Greater Phoenix-Mesa metropolitan area offers a wide variety of new and existing homes
    - Region's housing costs are well below many other major metropolitan areas
    - Greater Phoenix-Mesa is still about 5 percent below the national average based on sales prices for existing single-family homes
    - The recent residential construction boom has created close to 94,000 new units over the past three years





# MONEY Popularity Ranking

- MONEY reviewed 57 cities with populations above 300,000 (December, 2002)
  - Mesa #11 highest ranking in Arizona
    - Ranking is based on rate of population growth and their "housing premium ratio" (the cost of residential real estate relative to local incomes)

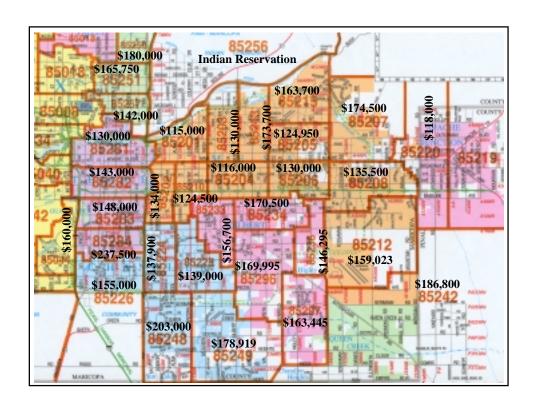
#### Housing Market

- Mesa has become an important element of the region's housing market (AZB/Arizona Business – April, 2002)
  - 13 percent of the resale market
  - 13 percent of the new market

# Housing Market: A Comparison

	New Home	Resale Home
Scottsdale	\$409,045	\$262,500
Tempe	\$269,085	\$148,000
Chandler	\$193,450	\$144,900
Gilbert	\$177,050	\$154,000
Glendale	\$168,700	\$126,500
Mesa	\$157,200	\$126,500
Phoenix	\$157,120	\$112,000
Greater Phoenix-Mesa	\$156,560	\$136,000

Source: Greater Phoenix Fact Book, Greater Phoenix Economic Council



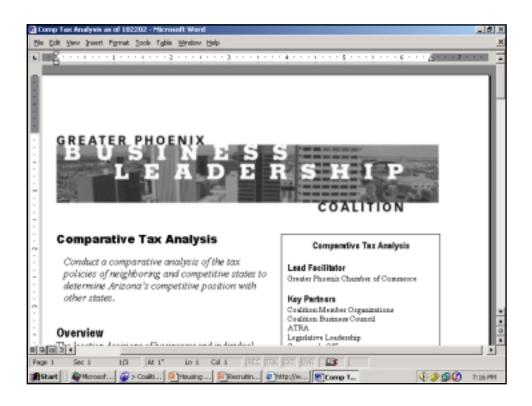
# Real and Personal Property Tax

- In general, the assessment ratio for commercial and industrial real property is 25%, compared to 10% for residential property
  - Relatively high tax rates for capital-intensive industry
  - State legislation sought to equalize assessment ratios

# Real and Personal Property Tax

Class	Description	Assessment Ratio
Class 1	Mines, mining claim property, standing timber	25%
Class 1	Local telecommunications and utilities	25%
Class 1	Commercial and industrial real property	25%
Class 1	Commercial and industrial personal property	0% of first \$54,367
		25% of remaining value
Class 2R	Agricultural real property and vacant land	16%
Class 2P	Agricultural personal property	0% of first \$54,367
		16% of remaining value
Class 3	Residential non-rental property	10%
Class 4	Residential rental property	10%
Class 5	Railroad property	21%
Class 6	Non-commercial historic property, foreign trade zones,	5%
	military reuse zones, enterprise zones	
Class 7	Improvements to commercial historic property	1% for up to 10 years
Class 8	Improvements to historic residential rental property	1% for up to 10 years
Class 9	Possessor interests	1%

Source: Arizona Tax Research Foundation, 2002



#### Primary/Secondary Property Tax Rates

- Arizona has two components of property taxes primary and secondary
  - Primary property taxes can be collected by the state, counties, cities, community college or school districts and are dedicated for operation and maintenance expenditures of the receptive jurisdiction
  - Secondary property taxes may be levied for voter-approved budget overrides, special districts, or to pay for bonded indebtedness

# Primary/Secondary Property Tax Rates

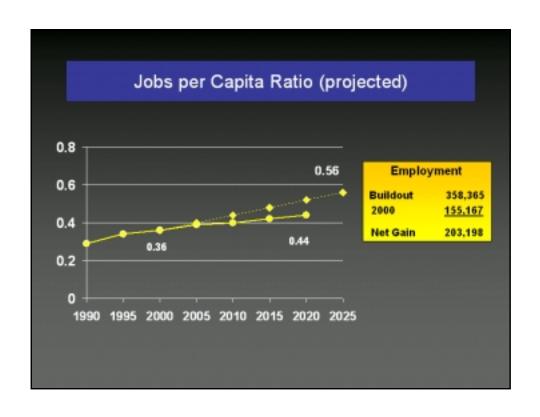
	Rate per \$100 Assessed Valuation			
City	Primary	Secondary	Total	
Avondale	0.5389	0.7347	1.2736	
Buckeye	0.9776	0.6924	1.6700	
Chandler	0.3800	0.9000	1.2800	
El Mirage	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Gilbert	0.0000	1.1500	1.1500	
Glendale	0.3548	1.3652	1.7200	
Goodyear	1.2866	0.7549	2.0415	
Mesa	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Peoria	0.2900	1.3000	1.5900	
Phoenix	0.7982	1.0218	1.8200	
Scottsdale	0.5073	0.6456	1.1529	
Surprise	0.6632	0.2469	0.9101	
Tempe	0.5214	0.8286	1.3500	
Tolleson	1.0394	0.9550	1.9944	
County-wide	2.6631	0.6224	3.2855	

Note: Rates shown do not include school district property taxes

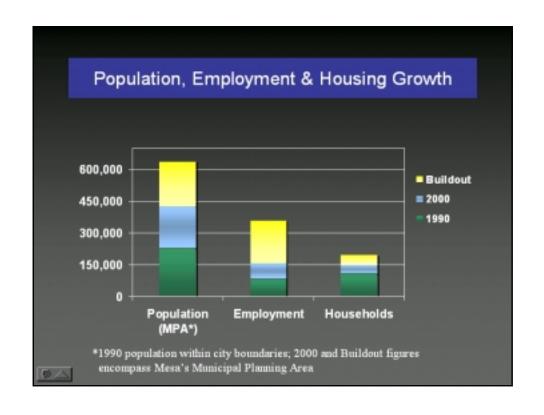
Source: Arizona Tax Research Foundation, 2002

#### Key Messages

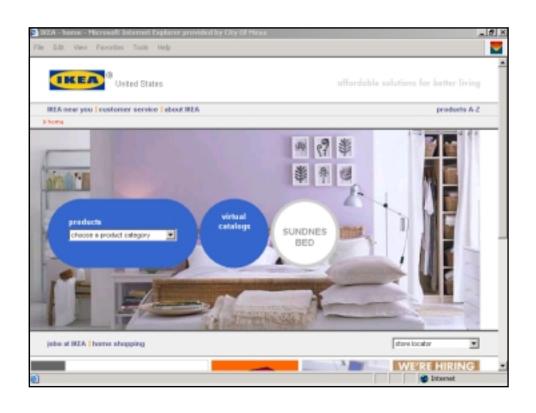
- Increase Mesa's jobs per capita ratio
  - Strive to reach a ratio of .56 jobs per capita
    - Requires placement of .96 incremental jobs for every resident
    - Equivalent to 3.46 jobs for every housing unit
    - Fundamental measurable progress needs to emerge in the next five years
    - Mesa must both catch up and go forward simultaneously

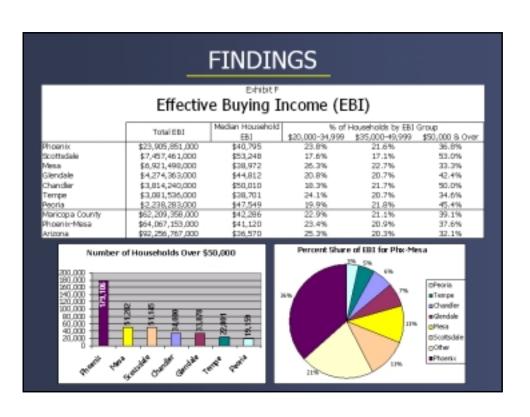


Population, Employme	ent & Ho	ousing Gr	owth
	2000	Buildout	% change
Population (planning area)	425,238	636,252	50%
Employment	155,167	358,365	131%
Households	146,643	195,572	33%
Jobs/Capita	0.36	0.56	55%
Jobs/Household	1.06	1.83	73%



Fiscal Comparison	or Land Ose	25
Fiscal Impacts in \$ Millions (	stable year at	buildout)
	Current JMPC (City Only) Selected Plan	
Residential	(81)	(226)
Retail/Industrial/Commercial	103	307
Other Uses	(10)	(5)
Net Impacts	13	77





		Edi	ucationa Source: 1990			
	Deg	chelor's rees	% Change in Degrees		or's Degrees	Growth Bachelor's
	1990	2000	1990 - 2000	1990	2000	1990 - 2000
Phoenix	19.9%	22.7%	2.8%	122,285	180,443	58,158
Scottsdale	34.5%	44.1%	9.6%	33,021	66,474	33,453
Chandler	26.2%	32.5%	6.3%	14,054	35,313	21,259
Gilbert	29.0%	36.1%	7.1%	4,595	23,273	18,678
Mesa	21.0%	21.6%	0.6%	36,661	52,929	16,268
Glendale	17.7%	21.0%	3.3%	15,700	27,240	11,540
Peoria	16.9%	21.7%	4.8%	5,556	15,329	9,773
Tempe	36.8%	39.6%	2.9%	30,344	36,966	6,622
Maricopa County	22.1%	25.9%	3.8%	297,573	500,881	203,308
Phoenix-Mesa	22.1%	25.1%	3.0%	297,573	515,058	217,485
Arizona	20.3%	23.5%	3.2%	466,873	766,212	299,339
	nt of Those lor's Degree				0 Growth in Nu or's Degrees by	
45% 40% 35% 30% 25% 20%		Ten Gilb Cha Pho Peo Mes	ndler enix ria	60,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 20,000	16,268	9,778
15%		Gler	ndale	Phoenix Char	dlet Gibert west	Pedria Terribe

